1   1.   A method comprising:

2   determining a characteristic of a local noise

3   source at a first transceiver;

4   transmitting information about said local noise

5   source to a second transceiver; and

6   using said information to control a wireless

7   transmission from said second transceiver to said first
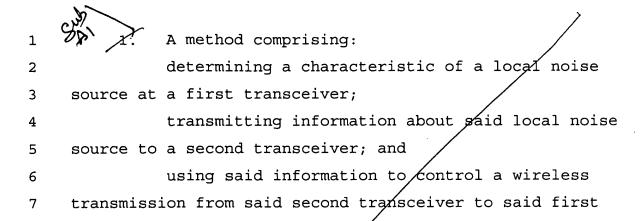
8   transceiver.

1   2.   The method of claim 1 wherein determining a

2   characteristic includes determining a characteristic of a

3   local noise source at a first network node and transmitting

4   information about said local noise source to a second

5   network node, and using said information to control a

6   wireless transmission from said second network node to said

7   first network node.

1   3.   The method of claim 1 further including

2   controlling transmissions from said second transceiver to

3   reduce the probability of interference between said

4   transmission and said local noise source.

1   4.   The method of claim 1 wherein transmitting

2   information about said local noise source includes

3   transmitting information about the probability of a

4   transmission occurring at a given time from said local

5   noise source.

1   5.   The method of claim 4 including delaying a

2   transmission from said second transceiver to said first

3   transceiver until the probability of interference with said

4   local noise source is reduced.

1   6.   The method of claim 1 wherein determining a

2   characteristic of a local noise source includes identifying

3   a characteristic of said local noise source without

4   demodulating said local noise source.

1   7.   The method of claim 6 wherein identifying a

2   characteristic includes measuring a received signal

3   strength, and identifying a periodicity in said noise

4   source without demodulating said noise source.

1   8.   The method of claim 1 wherein transmitting

2   information includes transmitting a statistical model of

3   said noise source to predict the future behavior of said

4   noise source.

1   9.   An article comprising a medium storing

2   instructions that enable a processor-based system to:

3 determine a characteristic of a local noise

4 source at a first transceiver;

5 transmit information about said local noise

6 source to a second transceiver; and

7 use said information to control a wireless

8 transmission from said second transceiver to said first

9 transceiver.

1 10. The article of claim 9 further storing

2 instructions that enable the processor-based system to

3 control a transmission from said second transceiver to

4 reduce the probability of interference between said

5 transmission and said local noise source.

1 11. The article of claim 9 further storing

2 instructions that enable a processor-based system to

3 transmit information about the probability of a

4 transmission from said local noise source occurring at a

5 given time.

1 12. A transceiver comprising:

2 a module to determine a characteristic of a local

3 noise source;

4 a transmitter to transmit information about the

5 local noise source; and

6   a receiver that receives information about a

7 local noise source remote to said transceiver to control a

8 wireless transmissions from said transceiver.

1   13. The transceiver of claim 12 wherein said

2 transceiver is a network node.

1   14. The transceiver of claim 12 including a received

2 signal strength indication detector coupled to said module.

1   15. A method comprising:

2   receiving a noise signal;

3   identifying a characteristic in said noise signal

4 without demodulating said signal; and

5   using said characteristic to identify said noise

6 signal.

1   16. The method of claim 15 wherein receiving a noise

2 signal includes receiving a noise signal having a

3 characteristic identifiable without demodulating said

4 signal and using said characteristic to predict the

5 behavior of said signal without demodulating said signal.

1   17. The method of claim 16 wherein identifying the

2 characteristic includes identifying a time characteristic

3 in said noise signal without demodulating said signal.

1   18. The method of claim 17 wherein identifying a
2 characteristic includes identifying a periodicity in said
3 noise signal and using said periodicity to predict the
4 future behavior of said noise signal.

1   19. A device comprising:
2   a receiver that receives a noise signal and
3 identifies a characteristic in said noise signal without
4 demodulating said signal; and
5   a unit that uses said characteristic to identify
6 said noise signal.

1   20. The device of claim 19 including a transmitter
2 that controls transmissions to reduce the likelihood of
3 interference at an intended transmission recipient.

1   21. The device of claim 19 wherein said receiver
2 includes a circuit that develops a statistical estimation
3 of the likelihood of the occurrence of the noise signal
4 based on the nature of said characteristic.

1   22. A method comprising:
2   receiving a noise signal having a characteristic
3 identifiable without demodulating said signal; and

23

4   using said characteristic to predict the behavior

5   of said signal without demodulating said signal.

1   23.   The method of claim 22 including receiving a

2   slotted noise signal and determining the probability that a

3   given slot is occupied.

1   24.   The method of claim 22 wherein receiving a signal

2   having a characteristic includes receiving a signal having

3   a time characteristic and using said time characteristic to

4   predict the behavior of said signal at a future time.

1   25.   A device comprising:

2   a receiver that identifies a noise signal without

3   demodulating said signal based on a characteristic of said

4   noise signal; and

5   a unit that predicts the behavior of said signal

6   based on said characteristic without demodulating said

7   signal.

1   26.   The device of claim 25 wherein said unit

2   identifies a slotted noise signal and determines the

3   probability that a given slot is occupied.

1   27. The device of claim 25 wherein said receiver

2 develops a statistical package indicating the probability

3 that a noise signal will occur at a given time instance.

1   28. A method comprising:

2   measuring a received signal strength;

3   determining when a radio frequency device is

4 actively transmitting or receiving; and

5   analyzing the received signal strength when the

6 device is not actively transmitting or receiving.

1   29. The method of claim 28 including analyzing said

2 received signal strength to determine a characteristic of a

3 noise signal.

1   30. The method of claim 29 including using said

2 characteristic to predict the behavior of said noise signal

3 without demodulating said signal.